NO DROLL.

BUT A RATIONAL

ACCOUNT,

Making out the probable Fall of the present, with the Rife and Succession of whattheEnglish Worldunderstand by the Term of

A FREE PARLIAMENT:

In a Letter to a Friend.

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Am I not a Free man?

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ACCOUNT

Making out the probable Fall of the present, with the Rise and Succession of what the ENGLISH WORLD understand by the term of a FREE PARLIAMENT.

Sir,

Ispensing with those Epistolary Caresses, (with which friends entertain each other) I shall immediately without Prologue, give you an account of the grounds of my Confident perswasion, that our English affairs are not

far from fettling upon their old Bottome.

The Topicks from which I shall deduce my arguments, shall be from Considerations of the present Power called a Parliament, the Army, the Sectaries, Foreiners, General Monk. More heads I might pitch on, and more arguments might be raised from either of those that have been mentioned: but I shall consine my self, and present you at one view, such which are plain and conspicuous, to every one that hath but three hours leisure to sit still and consider, that being the

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space of time which I have allotted my self, for the summing up of these following Reasons.

First this Parliament.

They are in great Contempt with the people univerfally, and are fligmatized with fuch a name of Contempt, that every childs mouth is, as well, as every history hereafter will be full of : generally bated, very little either loved or feared. Such a power certainly cannot stand. But if it were granted, that they were either loved or feared (with one or both of which all the world by experience knows that a power that is likely to continue must be supported) yet the surest mark or indicium of a fall (which verity it felt bath proclaimed as an indisputable Maxim) appertains to them, and that is, An bonfe divided against it felf cannot fland. For the Army, the Anabaptifts, the Presbyterians, the Independents, the Protector, nay the King himfelf have each their friends amongst them, which according to their feveral interests, do either disorder, or discover Counsels, and put them upon such extravagancies, that there appears to be little found wisdome in their Refolves.

Nay, though we should conceive them to be all as one man, the affairs and concerns of the Nation are at this time so jumbled, and discomposed (the publick distempers bearing some analogy and proportion to acute diseases in the body, for which a sudden remedy must be found) that it is not probable that many Physicians (especially having little skill) can find out the Remedy, or by a timely concurrence pitch upon what may be for recovery, before the Patient hath breathed his last.

But leaving Similies, and to speak plain English, they have made it their business, and do daily disablige such which have been called the Parliaments friends; witnesse their resolve to put to sale the Estates of the Boothians, which are very numerous in every County and City, and such which have not yet felt so much, as the smart of Sequestration, who no doubt, rather than admit such a Sentence to be executed, will rally that affair into better or-

der, being now better armed than they were, and have better laid their counfele, and intelligence, having the plaufible and lovely pretence (or rather the just end and

defign) of a Free Parliament.

Now confider, who are to manage the affair against their just and well ordered designs, even such whose Grandees and leading men (as some could be named) are rash, heady, inconstant and extremely ill beloved, declining in their Reputations even with 100se that are thought to be

their Seconds, and Abettors.

But provided that none of these things were known concerning them, (viz.) universal contempt, intestine Divisions, distempers, for which a sudden remedy is to be pitcht on, the ingrate character of disobligation of friends, or were it that they had sober Leaders, is it possible think you to eradicate out of the peoples minds a sense (and that accompanied with a male-contentednesse) that they are not the fourth part of that Power they would have the people believe them to be, that is, the Representatives of the Commonalty, acting (in the exclusion of their fellow Members) what they have condemned in the Armies late Force as Treasonable?

And yet to see the strange blindnesse and delastes of men, as it were, resolved to ruine themselves! How have they lately indevoured to stir up those high degrees of dislike and barred of the people to an unappealable rage, and sury, by a resolution once again to instant their Consciences with a Contraditiony Oath of the Blackess Qualification (being negative) in such a juncture of affairs, when all things are full of mutation and inconstancy; and when every one that hath any thing of Conscience left alive, as to oaths, are ready penitently to beg God, forgivenesse for former perjuries,

and are very loath to be intangled with more?

But true it is, and a fad truth it is, there are too many that are ready (so they may secure their temporal) to hazard their eternal concernments; but our wise Senators, as if they were throughly studied in the art of Self-Ruine, have contrived a way to lose those that may have throats

wide enough to swallow down any oath they'l present them with, and that is by the thundring vote of 100000 l. per mensem, which Tax they were about to impose before their last dissolution, even upon the neck of fifteen months Tax in a Quarter of a year, and lately have reassumed the Debate. An I though they have let it rest a little while, yet there is no probability, that they can conclude of a way to keep off such burthens, their debts with their Militia being increased. Now there is no one that keeps horses, but knows, that a great burthen, coming upon a galled back, will make any beast sling off its Rider. If great Taxes and impositions upon a wasted people do not make them do the like, I lose my conjecture.

Awasted people, I say, all Trade being dead and decayed, and no likelihood of Supplies for the alleviation of their intollerable pressures from our Superiors mannagement of affairs: and this undoubtedlie is to be thought reason, that when a Nation grows universally necessitious, Fine words, plausible Declarations, and fair promises, have but little efficacy, either to stop or allay a popularrage, which is every minute ready surjoussite to break forth.

But it may be faid, that fuch a fuggestion is but a flourish; when that we fee a ftreight rein carried on the neck of the people, by persons eminent, and in Armes, will not fuffer them to know their own firength, and confequently will hinder that fury breaking forth. Some little plaufiblenels feems to be in the objection, but that which weakens it, is: That this Parliament have not how a Crompel, an Effex, a Fairfax, a Fleetwood, or a Lambert, for that work. And'a fense of their own weakness fills them full of jealonfies, even of fuch, they would have the world believe they mon love, and that feem to purfue and frengthen their interest. Never had jealous husband more suspition of his wife, than they have of General Monk, and the jeft of it is, that even Mr. Harrington himfelf is thought by some of the soberest of them, to propose to the world his Oceana and Rota, as a pretty piece of problematical intrigo, to pussle and amuse them in their intentions, that look towards that way of fettlement. This (7)

This, and other things Contidered; I am of perswafion, that their friends are without name. The Anabaptifts, they have discarded, put out of Commission, disbanded, and the re-admission of this or that particular self-seeking perfon into favour fince, will not reconcile that interest, or party. The Independents, they have loft by their conclusions in their chiefest cabal: that a National Church is neceffary. The Presbyterians, they fright from both their affection, and obedience, with the severe menace of Sale and Sequestration: And they must certainly despair of any Compliance from the Kings party, whether Papift or Protetestant, they having been so ground and opprest by them: And I suppose all, or most of the young (and as yet uningaged) both Gentry and Clergy, that are new come into the world, have little affection, either for them or their waies, but breath after a fettlement upon old foundations both in Church and State.

The Symptoms and figns of which Epidemical disaffection (if no other be named) manifestly appears in the variety of bold Declarations, viz. of the City, Cornwal. Devenshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Glocestershire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Barkshire, Northamptonshire, Kent and Lincolnshire, and other Counties following those Presidents, if well weight

ed might be enough to make their hearte ake.

But how can they expect any friends, that neither are nor know how to be friends to themfelves? for though they may abound in little pieces of cunning and spightful artifices, whatever other spirit they have, they have not amongst them the true spirit of Government, which knows noblic and generouslie the trulie wise and not crastic way of self-prefervation, and protection (not destruction and confusion) of Sabjests.

Not to multiplie instances, one of the chiefest properaties of a well mannaged Government, is so to order affairs, as to be well provided with intelligence, that is trulie such, and not talet, and trifling informations of Mercenary pick-

thanks.

I have heard that fince the lase diffurbance, one of them has

hath laid out 500 l.in intelligence; it is possible he might have had for his mony many sancing Letters by the Post, acquainting him it may be that Queen Elizabeth is dead. I mean of fuch things that cannot be prevented, -or perchance another Item in order to the ballance of that vaft fumme, may be the information of some few pimping, treacherous telltales, that frequent clubs and Coffee-houses, whose chief bufinels is to jelt others into discourse, that speaks their diflike of the present Power and their proceedings; and what's the iffue of all fuch intelligence, but their own trouble and amazement? they being like him that's affected with the Tellows, that is, very cunning to find a man in bed with his wife, and then runs Horn-med; but for that noble kind of intelligence that fearches the very veins and intrails of interests, either forcin or domestick, they must needs be frangers to ; for to that, there is a stock of depth requifite, and an honorable effeem, fo as to be received into Councels without suspition; and though such agents be suspected, they must have parts sufficient to weather such a point.

But the chiefest thing that puts Governors into a capacity of preserving themselves, and protecting their subjects, is, a Tegal Title to that Supremacy they have over people. If that be wanting, The best Lows and Constitutions they can make, or promote, will not be satisfactory. And especially the Penal part of the Low, will be so far from satisfying, as that it will image; though both the Low, and the Execution of it, be in it self Just. For this is written upon mine, and every mans spirit, by the indelible Low of Nature, not to take unkindely the blows of a Faster, though he mistake, and I deserve not Correction. When as, I shall as naturally despite that person that hath nothing to do with me, and hath no superiority of right) over me, if he gives me but Reprehensory words; Yea, though I may desait deserve them.

Now, if we Confider what Legality they have to the Supremacy, according to the general apprehension of the people; how can they hope for other, but that their Indulgencies

didgeneres, will not winne upon affections, and their feverities will as last, rather enrage, than firike a reverential awe upon the spirits of people; Every one being now, almelliof this opinion, (vix) That befides the known right of the King, and that major part of the Parliament, confilting of Lords and Commons excluded by them, (though intitled to the Legislative power by the old Fundemental laws of the Nation) that they are out of doors, by the death of the last King; his grant for their perpetuating (were they a full House) expiring with him: For, he can no more oblige his Heit to fuch a performance (ic being through a tumulturary force, and intrenchment upon a reasonable prerogative) than a present possessor of an effate in tayl, can grant away either the whole, or part of the inberitance, from his beir at Law, and that obligatory to his Successor.

Besides, Sir H. Vane his spitefull remembring them of their Att (the day before the last rout, and that now standing upon record) for their diffolving, (and not adjourning) hath not a little weakned the present powers presen-

fions to legality.

More might be faid on this head; but He wave that fuperfluity, having faid I think enough, to prefage the inflability of this prefent Power, from Confiderations relating to the Power it felf.

suglear la estatili ver albe Army.

They are any, mans mony; though possibly there may be some divisions among them as to opinions, which is not much to be minded, since the purging, and expulsion of their phanetick, and setterian Officers.—And too; as the common Soldiers, if examined well, there may amongst them be found a great number, that heretofore have actually been in the Kings services, and a greater number, whose judgments incline them to take to that party; if they could be satisfied, that another easie imployment would occur to their indigent, and necessitions condition. And I do apprehend that there is no imore skill waiting, to perswade them, to serve a divers interest to what they seem to serve, than he hath, that knows how to Cent, and Wine Missis, that is only Cey in pretence.

B Again,

Again, Confider that the new Officers pur in place of the Wallingfordians, are most of them of Presbyerian interest, and principles; and, which way that looks, all the world now knows so well, that it is folly for any that

mention its to draw over it any fiftany or well.

Moreover, the Soldier, whatever his persualion, or interest (besides pay) may be, must necessarily understand, that this Barliaments chiefest concern (even beyond the countermine; and opposition to the common enemy) must be, the keeping them in subjection, and in such, that they may discard, purge, order, model of libitum, so as to prevent the several forces, which through former presidents, they are both acquainted with, and inclined to.

The Settates.

They are fuch, either upon the feore of delufies, or felfend ; the latter of which, I conceive to be the weakest interest in the Nation. For we begin well enough to efpy the cheet of either felf-savancement, or inriching, by the speclous presence of Religion. And there is none that have been fufferers, (which kinds of men are very numerous) but their fingers itch, to be plucking off the painted feathers that are imped into the wings of fuch diffembling daws. And for fuch which are delucted, and fo follow the dicentes of an erroneous confeience, it will not be wide of the matter, if it be afferted with confidence ; That confeience if it be not urged to freedy action, it naturally follows the diffates of reason : Which, if there be leifure amough given for what to mittarally radicated in the foul of man, to exfert it felf, it may in time be brought to right conclusion; or in a little time. be brought to a biving uncertainty. If the first, they will foon concur with what is afferted; if the laft, the hands of the phantick will fo fufficiently be palfied; that motion and activity will by confequence without any great difficulty, be either delayed or diverted.

But suppose we do grant, that they are pass hope of resoverie from the spiritual disease they have contracted, by drinking in of possoned waters (which is the worst that can be supposed) I conceive the present Powers savous ring their interest, will rather weaken, than strengthen

their gons for the plaintie feen by and one ther will nos be wilfellie blind) that the Englif Settaries are of fuch Spirits and Principles, that they will be pleafed with no Pewer that thall be fee oves them a best howfoever they be favoured or indulged, the Liberty that is given will make them the more prefume upon faction Contrivances : than being one tough humour of theirs, not to be moved by all the politick medicines, even to count it Religion , to oppole and contradict the prefent Superiority whatever it be, an is was lacely in a very publick place discourfed by two eminent Sectionies of very different perfwa from; and concluded by them both, that a Single Perfon were the best Medium to promote their various intereffs, and I (though different from them both) do concur with them in this, That that Centre wherein fuch diffent lims meet, will prove the beft Bafes for a future Settlement.

Bus inpposing they do not generallie sumble upon such an expedient, but that things proceed according to the present appearing establishment, It will be found a difficult thing for any particular interest (whose divers applications are verisfrequent) to acquieste in the determinations of, or to gain satisfaction in, while thing that is defired from a company (they know) divided in interest, every man being apt to promote his peculiar Party, though with an unbecoming neglect of the publich: hoping to wast himself safely over the troublesome surges of our distracted times,

in a private Bettem of his own.

To conclude this, their humors being fo various and different, and being much a firanger either to their Principles or practices, and believing they will daile, if not hourly suggest to themselves (from what is hinted) more reasons than I can surush them with, I aminclined to believe that the non ultra of those that have any thing of brain or conscience left them, will be to subscribe to the capital affertion.

Foreiners.

The universally received rule of nature and providence trumpies forth this certainty. That no perfor or nation can subset mission the manual affiliance of a private or publick neighbour bearbied.

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bourhood.—But now, while this Febrerthad is in being continues, as we have not at prefent, so can we not upon any racional grounds expect for the future any. Cordial or advantagious forcin Correspondences; for they are not so much contemned at home, but as much abroad, and the name of an English man for their fakes.

Applications from Foreiners do de facta ceale. As either apprehending the present Power, not to be worth the minding, or because there hath becen so much variation and inconstancy in our Supreme authority, that they doubt, that by that time their Enveits and Agencs have their instructions, and come to set their sect upon Eaglish Shores, those to whom their Messages have been directed, may it all

probability not be found.

But suppose they do continue to long : Amballadore when they come, find not that folendeur which firikes an awe and ferioufneffe upon the fritits of State-Miniflers; (for let me speak my apprehenfions) however it may be thought by wife men, that the pomp and ceremony of Religion may eat out the substance and reality, when it exceeds meafure: yet undoubtedly that fplendour (which the morth fled Hermite may call pageantry) is a thing very requifite to make power and Supremacy awfull and regarded. But as to us, when forein Sereniffmes thall come to apply them-Telves to our great Mafters (especially after a felf-denying Ordinance) they may chance to find fome of them in the Fleet, or Opper Bench, or if they should ask after the palar ces of fuch that have better fortunes, it will in likelihood be sold them, that his on their Lodging is at the Cat and Fiddle in fuch an allie, and what repute this gains with fereiners, let all that have travelled imagine.

But to speak (as I apprehend) more to the purpose, What foreiner is there that may be in such a condition, as either to be afraid of us, or may be readie to court us for either benefit or assistance from us; for these are the motives to our grounds of forein Leagues; als true, were our hearts united, we are a Nation as expect in Marelal affairs at this time, that there is no one Nation, but may be assaid of us; But alas! how to coppute or keep down the seminar

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Enemy is object Sufficient the one findics and coursel our indeavours; and who is that Common Enemy now? but niner nine parts of our own Nation if they were to be caff into an hundred portions. But if we confider particular Nations, where is one in the Europe on world. that we have not either prevened per hat are not very weak & rained, or that wait not to make their Merkets on ut at occation thall ferve? Spain we have provoked by affifting France against them, and by the protracted war that bath been between us thefe three years paft France cannon forget what injuries we did them when we upheld Spein against them, And we cannot expect other but that they uniting should remember our mischiefs to both. Partugal we walted, and though we should enter into a firich union, 'tis now to no purpose, they are so low. Helland cannot forget our Naval injuries, and would rejoice to fee our rules. What impediments have we been to the affairs of Denmark, and if we should indeavour to hold up the head of finking Swedeland, what account would it turn to ? or may we exe pectanie great matters from the diffressed Protestants of Lucerne, Angrona, and the Polifb Borderers? Those if anie we have obliged by our large and charitable benevolencies rowards them when diffreffed, had we not plaied the trick of a skittifb Cow, which having given a good pail of milk, kicks. it down with ber foot; Had we not converted those vaft fums which were fo trulie bestowed for their relief to other us fes, and those poor creatures scarce anie thing the better.

In a word, as to espousing or ballancing forein interests, we have (simplifier these twentie years past) rather plaid the fool, than the States men: this being principallie confidered, we having trifled awaie the Support of our Nation, and that which all the world have voted to be the English:

flancheft intereft, and that is Trading.

Justine mentions a cunning worshipper of the Rising of Sun, who while all the Nobles and people were looking towards the East, (an bitious of the first falute) quite contrarie turned his face to the West, and by the restedion of its early beams upon the tops of the houses directlic opposite, made the first discoverie.

So we notwithfunding the old Adopt Tayes, Ab Aprille me some maken, have been fome few months flitting towards that point (while our eyes are almost wearie) to fit whether we could discover the approach of the refreshing beams of a Free Parliament of Interest (which most are now of opinion must rife from the South) and no distinations of the timorous, or confidences of the contrarie minded could shake our belief, but that General Mont was the

Position to Phabas bis Charlot 1 211 10 111

And when the riddles of his mysterious Declarations & Meffage have been opposed as an Argument to baffle our hopes we have look'd on thefe rather as motives to firenge then them, pleafing our felves with a Fancie, that a duskith Gray, rather than a bright, clear and radiant Morn. is the more certain Progneflick of a fair day infuing; but Mr. See by his Socretaryfhip (in the answer to fome fate applications) making him to fpeak plain Englif, without the leaft tang of that Countrie from whence the great Colevel is marched bath done the Nation this courteffe, even to free them from delution, and that hope ful Perfor this kindnesse (I with it prove such) even to draw upon him a double portion of odium, in place of that universal love which began to be in the hearts of the generality of the people towards him, whill they were perfua ded that he would prove not a promoter of a new Instrument of government) but a ninstrument to promote the revival of our Fundamental and antient established government.

The concurrent circumflances that wrought a general belief, that he would be an affertor of a Free Farliament, or, (as the people universally phrased it) that he would be bound, were these. Some true, some possibly otherwise, yet such which were generally received as true.

As that when Sir George Reals, buffinels was on foot, he was not very zealow in making provision to oppose that action.

That he should soon after manifestly appear to be a mortal enemy to Lambers, who was destructive to that undertaking, nipping it in the bud.

That he spake his distrissaction, with proceedings, in there-admittion of this Parliament, when Ekbard was unhorst.

horst. That when this Parliament first for him up (as they now have done) (and I suppose will do his business for him if he take not beed) he refused; pretending for an excuse, that by his remove the Scotist affairs might possibly

be discomposed.

That he never made any actual application to this Parliament for a Commission, though possibly he might receive that ricket which made him a Commissioner and a Colonel (a more honorable place no doubt, under them, than General under Cromwel) yet we never heard of any returns on his part (as the manner was then) of an engagement to fidelity.

And then, while the Committee of Safety was Trump, we were full of it, that the Scott Canoentien had voluntarily

given him a years tax in hand.

Besides which, there was none but were bold to say he had received no small sums of Forein Coyn, and some sup-

ply of Armer.

And it is prefumed that the City were Incouraged by the hopes they had of him, when they placks up their spirits and declared for a Free Parliament; Even then, when they were threatened, and feared daily to have their houses fixed about their ears with Grandess.

Belides all this, there were other things whilpered concerning him, that gave fome persons greater afformer than all this, If they were Street, they are not fit to be publish-

ode if Lies late fit.

But if there be any hopes left concerning him, they are upon these grounds, (vix) The first Oaths he seasoned his conscience with, (and Que sense of imbuta recent set vebit ederest Testa din) were those of Allegennes, and Supremacy. He being an understanding person, must understand this, or nothing; even, that an Oath is a Sacred thing, by which the he was obliged not only to the late King himself, but his Heirs. Now, whether through distast, (as some) or like a Soldier (as others say) he declined that causes when he could do no more Personal service; and obliged, himself to the Preseder, he took no contrary Oath, or if he made a promise, it was not to him, and his Heirs, or other Successors,

and to may be looke opon as fire from any obligations, except he bath privately of late tyed himfelf up by any Encomment, which the world hath not yet heard, or taken

Again, if he be not extreamly deluded, and taked out of his prudentiels by Mr. Son, and Mr. Luke Robinson, he must needs understand himself to bold an eel by the tail, while he espouses this present sipery, and ticklish interest Cwhich appears to be to by the foregoing, and firblequent reasons) But suppose it would be as durable, as story tells us the Venetian State hath been the most he can hope for, is but to be a teste de Bois — But if he looks back, and takes the begining of our troubles for his borizon, and confiders how Effex was laid afide with ignominy; Fairfax uncommissioned, after all his great and Expeditious services : Cronnel, after his death branded with thename of Drant and Traytor; Lamters before he had fearce wip'd the fweat from his victorious brows, after his aschievements against the new branch of the Common enemy, hamefully laid afide with a trifling benevolence of an Act of Indempnity; Fleetwood lent home by weeting Cross: It were enough methinks, to smother any amornions topes of greats see, or any barray confidence of so much as security, in the birth, especially being a servant (as he possibly in Complement professes himself to be) to such Masters, fo suspicious, so derided, to haved, and firming against the firem of the whole Nations inclinations we having spent our whole flock of wanton blood, and are by poverty, forced mani-moully to cry out, if not ready to fight for Peace, and a livelibeed, and not for tricks and Fancies.

I will not trouble you further, than by the addition of one arms ment more, for the backing of the Capual infersion, and that it. That he that Writer shis freely, and ingranously, acknowledgeth camels to have been one of those thouland well meaning Person, that in the beginning of our instrappy times was deluded with those this and hellgibus prevences that were then on foot, but now, penitently and heartily begs Gods his king, and his Chanty forgivenesse; being willing to barrand yes facilities all his private Invereft for the advancement of the publique welfare, for which he prayes ; and conceives the only remedy and Expedient to be A PREE PARLIAMENT.

Block Mondey, Jan. 30, 1660.

London , Printed for Henry Brime arthe Gun in Ivy-lane.

